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The legislature got by "ladies' week" quite successfully.

A mere precedent is nothing to President Wilson; he merely steps over it.

Vermont's "blue sky" law gets a more stable foundation as the result of the decision of the United States supreme court upholding the constitutionality of similar laws in Ohio, South Dakota and Michigan.

Take it on authority of Secretary Dalton of the Vermont state board of health that the easiest way to catch the grip is to remain in a poorly ventilated room and that the best way to prevent the grip is to breathe pure oxygen. Then, having heard the advice, follow it.

The report that Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg of Germany was to be displaced gets its quietus with the assertion that the German emperor has just "decorated" his chancellor, along with the hero of the battlefield, Von Hindenburg. It is evidence enough that the emperor feels confidence in the ability of Hollweg to carry on the internal affairs of the government while Von Hindenburg is attending to the foreign relations of the empire.

The tragedy at Still River, Mass., in which an automobile was struck by a train and five persons were killed outright or fatally injured was due to the fact that a grade crossing was still maintained at the base of a steep hill and no provisions were made for the safety of the users of the highway, not even by the removal of the obstructions to the view as the vehicles on the highway approached the crossing. Massachusetts has an imperative duty to perform, just as Vermont has—to abolish grade crossings more rapidly than at present.

It was an exceedingly poor sense of humor that actuated one or more persons in Burlington to send a fake subscription of \$10,000 to the DeGoesbriand hospital campaign in that city, and there is some reason to believe also that they committed a forgery when they signed the names of two wealthy Burlington people to the subscription. The public-spirited efforts of those who are back of the campaign merit something besides such miserable treatment as that accorded them by one or more jokers. It would be satisfying if the perpetrators of the hoax were brought to public notice.

If Governor Graham signs House bill No. 1, as it is presumed he will, the state-wide prohibition law which was enacted two years ago and then held in abeyance by overwhelming majority of the voters of the state will be repealed; and there will remain the policy of local option by towns, the policy that has held sway for nearly 15 years. The date on which the prohibition law was to have gone into effect automatically was 1927, providing, of course, that no intervening legislative action was taken. By the repeal of that law, the state absolves itself from the charge of inconsistency.

There is no doubt that the construction of a state highway through Smugglers' Notch would be to the great advantage of the tourist interests of the state and, at the same time, would serve the people who reside in that vicinity. The Notch, as most people know, lies at the foot of Mount Mansfield and between that famous peak and Sterling mountain on the northward. At present the Notch trip is impossible for automobiles and almost so for any kind of horse-drawn vehicles, most people halting, as they approach from the Stowe side, when they reach the "spring." But the most picturesque part of the route lies ahead of them and its beauties are, therefore, lost to them. If a state highway should be built through that cut in the mountains, the route would become one of the most famous in the state for touring parties, and its attractions would prove a magnet to thousands of tourists each year. It is to be hoped, therefore, that means will be devised for securing the consummation of the road building project.

A POSSIBLE NEW ENTRANT IN WAR.

Switzerland's fear that her neutrality will be violated by Germany in the latter's efforts to get at the throat of France seems to be little likely of coming true, because not even Germany will have the "nerve" to repeat the Belgian mistake, a mistake not from a tactical standpoint but a mistake rather from the standpoint of alienating the sympathy of the neutral world. Moreover, if Germany should attempt to lead an army across Swiss territory in an effort to get at France it would be tantamount to a declaration of war on the little republic; and thus a real, fighting force would be added to the already predominating influences working against the central powers. Switzerland has an army of quarter of a million men always under arms and especially trained during the past two years and a half in expectation of trouble; and it would not be a repetition of the Rumanian fiasco if Germany incurs the ill will of Switzerland. So Switzerland may feel considerable confidence in the belief that Germany will not make such a foolish venture at this stage of the war.

CURRENT COMMENT

Expect a German Atrocity.

It has been such a habit for the German army staff to prepare for any measure which would be likely to shock public sentiment by alleging that it was a reprisal for similar measures taken by the enemy that it would hardly come as a surprise if it should appear that French prisoners of war are to be used to bar the campaign of the allies in the west. The outbreak of the war there were false allegations as to the dropping of bombs on German territory, the atrocities in Belgium were defended by falsehoods, the use of poison gas and liquid flame was prepared for by charges that the French were making this reprisal necessary, the illegal use of submarines was represented as a reprisal for the "hunger war," and now the charge that the French are putting prisoners under gunfire is unpleasantly suggestive of a deliberate plan for compelling the French to fire on their own countrymen. It is to be hoped that the recent German proclamation bears a less sinister meaning than that use of captives has long been outlawed in war.—Springfield Republican.

Raising the Subscription Price.

The Tribune feels that no apology is needed for the slight lift in the subscription price of the paper. The material on which the paper is printed has increased fifty per cent in cost, and everything else that goes into the making of a newspaper has gone up in price. The publisher of the country weekly, as well as the publisher of every other newspaper or magazine, is up against a situation that he must meet in one way or another. We prefer not to reduce the size of the paper or the amount of matter put into it. We prefer to maintain the volume of town news budgets that are sent to us from more than fifty loyal, and interested, and helpful correspondents. We prefer not to lower the standard of the paper in any particular, but rather to strengthen it so far as we can. And so we make the slight advance, a matter of half a cent a week on each subscription, believing that members of The Tribune family will endorse the move as necessitated by business conditions that have been developing in all parts of the country.—Ludlow Tribune.

Discrimination Against Vermont Products.

Some time ago the Vermont state board of health established a regulation that ice cream must contain at least 14 per cent of butter fat in order to be standard and that nut and fruit makes must contain at least 12 per cent. This was a wise move, ensuring Vermont consumers of this delicacy the quality of their money and a healthful food product. The Vermont manufacturers of this commodity promptly complied with the regulation.

When an effort was made to enforce this regulation against New York manufacturers, trouble was at once experienced. New York has no legal standard for ice cream products, while Massachusetts requires only eight per cent of butter fat in ice cream.

Interested parties in New York secured an injunction preventing the Vermont authorities from interfering with the sale of their ice cream in Vermont. It was held that the board of health was really legislating when they undertook to fix the percentage of butter fat should be contained in the ice cream brought into the state, constituting interstate commerce.

As a result of these developments Vermont dealers in ice cream have been compelled to maintain the standard established, while dealers from the outside could sell a frozen skim milk shake or a combination of glucose and other materials that never saw a bovine in competition with our own people to the disadvantage of both Vermont dealers and Vermont customers.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to remedy this whole situation. We have not had an opportunity to study the measure, and there may be some provisions in detail which should be modified. The principle underlying the measure is right, however.

Vermont is trying to gain new markets, and to this end is seeking to raise the grade of its products. We should insist on the same rule for all products so far as sale in our own state is concerned. While keeping up the grade of our own products, we should not discriminate against our own dealers and in favor of outside producers of any commodity.—Burlington Free Press.

Publicity.

The calendar the News has sent out this year is being favorably commented on by the state press. Several of them have emphasized the importance of such a thing for the town of Northfield. It is on this point we wish to speak. If Northfield's board of trade would adopt such a method much valuable publicity would result. Many communities are continually doing this. It all helps to put any town before the people.

If a simple calendar such as the News has produced will do it what might be accomplished by united effort on the part of the community. For illustration, the writer in going over the state exchanges noticed the Northfield Savings bank is doing advertising in many state papers. The granite men are doing this through their trade journals. Other manufacturing concerns are doing this all the time. Go into any part of the country and you will see Barre granite advertised.

The Barre Granite Manufacturers' association is spending thousands of dollars each year for publicity. The publication that has given Barre granite wide publicity is "Rock of Ages," one of the high grade brochures, gotten out by Routwell, Milne & Varnum. We understand there is another edition in the works of this splendid work. It takes money to do these things, but results have shown its pay. It is everlastingly keeping at it that brings results. The better kind of publicity is too often considered an expense when it should be looked on as an investment. To our mind there was never anything ever issued in Vermont that could touch "Rock of Ages." Such work pays.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from first page.)

(Money loaned within this state at rate not exceeding 5 per cent shall be exempt from taxation. Average amount of deposits loaned in Vermont at not exceeding 5 per cent to be deducted.) To committee on ways and means.

By Mr. Waite of Shoreham, an act to amend Sec. 34 and 35 of No. 64 of the acts of 1915, relating to the appointment of union superintendents. (Provides that the commissioner of education shall, with the advice and consent of the school directors of the town comprising a school union, appoint a union superintendent. Directors of towns comprising a school union shall on or before May 1 vote on the retention of such superintendent. If vote is adverse office becomes vacant upon completion of school year. Vacancies filled as above.) To committee on education.

By Mr. Kimball of Bethel, an act to amend Sec. 3,105 of the public statutes, relating to the custody of minor children upon the granting of divorce or an annulment of marriage. (Grants to innocent parent not less than half a year, unless such parent is shown to be morally unfit for such custody or unless some other arrangement is agreed upon by the parents.) To committee on judiciary.

By Mr. LaFleur of Middlebury, an act relating to solicitors' fees in foreclosure cases. (If mortgage contains agreement on the part of the mortgagor to pay to the solicitors' fees incident thereto and claim is made therefor in petition of foreclosure, the court in which such petition is brought shall, upon hearing, allow such fee as in its judgment is just and such allowance shall be in lieu of solicitors' fees allowed under the rules of the court of chancery.) To committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Moore of Ludlow, to establish a nine-hour day in mills, factories and manufacturing establishments. (In the absence of specific contract regulating the period of labor between employer and employee in manufacturing establishments, nine hours shall be a day's work; does not apply to employment of women and children under 16 years.) To committee on commerce and labor.

By Mr. Phelps of Fair Haven, an act to amend Sec. 1 of No. 243 of the acts of 1910, relating to prohibiting the payment of fees to a justice of the peace, grand juror, city or village attorney in criminal cases. (Prohibits fees to city or village attorney in criminal cases in towns having municipal courts.) To committee on judiciary.

By Mr. Amidon of Halifax, an act relating to the construction of water bars in highways. (Five or more legal voters in a county dissatisfied with method of construction or number of water bars in a highway in such county may petition the county highway supervisor, who shall within 10 days inspect such highway and designate the number and prescribe the method of construction.) To committee on highways and bridges.

By Mr. Campbell of Belvidere, an act to amend Sec. 553 of the public statutes, relating to the removal of real estate and making no deduction in appraisal for the removal of timber for a period of 30 years. (Provides that deductions for the cutting or removing of timber shall not be made for period of 30 years next ensuing and selection may require payment of taxes on such timber land for 30 years.) To committee on taxation.

By Mr. Parsons of Hubbardston, relating to the sale of gasoline. (Provides that no fuel for motors shall be sold as gasoline which does not conform to these requirements. Residue not more than 8 per cent at 150 degrees, centigrade; distillation, not less than 25 per cent at 110 degrees, centigrade; flash test, not more than 32 degrees, Fahrenheit. No material as fuel for motors which falls below above tests, shall be sold unless dealt in by a dealer or conspicuously labeled in black letters, not less than one and one-half inches high on white paper, the word "Naphtha," with actual test thereon, and the statement, "This material for motors is below the test required for gasoline. Penalty of six months or \$50 fine or both.") To general committee.

By Mr. Steele of Highgate, an act regulating the rights and duties of railroad and express companies, relating to custom house brokerage. (Every operator of a railroad or express company shall extend and accord to each and every regularly licensed custom house broker all privileges, etc., which it accords to any other broker or importer; makes it unlawful for any railroad or express company to carry on any custom house brokerage business, or receive or retain fees of such business. Penalty of fine of not more than \$10,000 and liability in an action on this statute to pay all damages accruing by reason of such violations.) To committee on corporations and franchises.

By Mr. Howland of Barre City, an act to create the office of insurance commissioner and to amend and repeal certain sections of the public statutes and session laws relating to insurance commissioners and insurance expert. (Governor to appoint biennially an insurance commissioner who shall not be an officer or stockholder of an insurance company. To have supervision of all insurance companies, and has supervision of insurance of state property. To be ex-officio fire marshal. May investigate all fire losses, may issue subpoenas, require production of books and papers, administer oaths and punish for contempt. Commissioner to make annual report to governor containing a statement as to the condition of all insurance companies doing business in this state.) To committee on banking and insurance.

New Bills in Senate.

By Senator Vilas of Chittenden, relating to county courts and appeals to supreme court. (Provides that no term of county court shall be finally adjourned but shall be deemed in continuous session and may be convened at any time the needs of litigants demand and judicial duties of court permit. All process in suits at law returnable to a county court shall issue to the court and not to a term of that court. No exception shall be granted in any court as a matter of right where amount in issue does not exceed \$50 except trespass to the freehold and actions where title of real estate is at issue, but court may in its discretion allow exception in a case where the exception is not otherwise provided by law. This act to take effect the second Tuesday of March, 1917. To judiciary committee.)



Even the wind is blowing about our overcoat. Come in and blow yourself to a 1917 model at \$19.17. Knee length, belted back, double-breasted, and planned out by a young designer whose sympathy, taste and interest is in getting up styles for young men.

Here's a few good, new-style, regular cut coats, priced \$12 each.

SPECIAL

Boys' overcoats, still going down, 25c each day, only a few left.

Just take a look in our window. Come in and look over our Bargain Counter.

F. H. Rogers & Company

Clothing and Furnishings

Do You Need Shoes?

If so, now is the time to buy them. We have some special good values in broken lots at greatly reduced prices, in men's, ladies', misses' and children's.

Many have taken advantage of this sale and have saved money. Why don't you?

Something different on our Bargain Table every day.

A few lines of men's heavy rubbers and overshoes in this sale.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

170 No. Main St.

FINDING THE ALTITUDE.

How Airmen Measure the Heights to Which They Ascend.

Altimeters or barographs are used by aviators to measure the heights to which they ascend. Both of these instruments are constructed on exactly the same principle as the aneroid barometer. They depend upon air pressure. At sea level, where the air is much compressed by its own weight, the pressure is about fifteen pounds to the square inch, but at greater heights it becomes less. The barometer is governed by the pressure and so indicates the height above sea level.

There are many forms of barometers. The simplest is a bent tube of glass, shaped like a very long letter J and partly filled with mercury. The upper part is closed, and the space above the column of mercury is a vacuum. The lower or hook end of the tube is open and subject to the pressure of the atmosphere. As the pressure becomes less on rising above the surface, the mercury in the long part of the tube falls. The extent of the fall indicates the height.

Airplanes use one of these instruments mentioned, which are practically self-registering barometers, and when the airplane comes down the instrument shows how high it has been carried.—Philadelphia Press.

Looking It Up.

He was that type of genteel beggar that "puts up a front," as the fellows say. His face had more tears in it than a cemetery, and he was just getting ready to tell his down and outer's tale when the man at the desk reached into a drawer and brought forth a dictionary, placing it in front of the appealing one.

"What do you want—sympathy?" the man at the desk asked.

"Yes, sympathy," was the half sobbed reply.

HIS CHEERFUL RECEPTION.

The Compliment Came After He Made His Little Talk.

A Washington newspaper man was once a member of congress from an Ohio district. He is not an orator and rarely makes a speech. When he was running for congress he got word that he must come to a small town on the edge of his district to attend a meeting.

A famous "spellbinder" had been secured, and the candidate was expected to be there, to shake hands and show himself.

When he arrived at the village he was horror stricken to find that the speaker of the occasion had missed his train and would not be there.

"Come right up to the hall," said the chairman of the delegation that met him. "There's a big crowd there, and they are anxious to hear some talking."

The candidate went in fear and trembling. He was introduced and talked for fifteen minutes. He started to sit down, but the chairman motioned him to continue. He went on for another quarter of an hour and by that time had told all he knew or ever expected to know that was of interest to his audience.

Then he dropped into his chair. The man who was presiding came cheerfully forward and said: "We have heard our candidate. Now, if there is any one present who can make a speech we shall be glad to hear him."—Youth's Companion.

TEETH MENDING IN CHILE.

Not an Easy Matter For Foreign Dentists to Practice There.

Not every foreigner who comes along with the claim of being a dentist can practice that profession in Chile. The government sees to it that any one who is to look after the health and preservation of the teeth of its people must first demonstrate his qualifications.

The law provides that before a license may be granted a foreigner to practice dentistry in the country the applicant must secure permission from the rector of the University of Chile to take the examination. His foreign diploma, duly certified and authenticated, must be attached to the permit, and a fee of 500 pesos (about \$75 in United States money) must be deposited for the license in the office of the secretary of the university. If the applicant passes the examination successfully the license is issued, and he is authorized to open his office for business.

Any applicant who holds a dental diploma from a school not known or recognized by the Chilean authorities is required to complete the third year's work of the dental department of the University of Chile and must also pass a satisfactory examination before he can obtain a license to practice.—Pan-American Bulletin.

Warning Before Command.

In bringing up my children I found that at night when they were tired they were spared many tears by being warned before I gave them a strict command. Instead of saying "Now it is time to go to bed. Put away your blocks at once," I would say: "It is nearly time to go to bed. Finish your house first and then put away your blocks." In this way the children were fully prepared to go, and there was consequently no begging and no temptation for me to show my lack of firmness by being persuaded to allow them to build "just one more house."

Imagine a mither in the midst of an absorbing chapter being told by one in higher authority to put down her book at once and go to bed. Would it not save a frown of impatience to be told to finish the chapter first?—Harper's Bazar.

A Mummy's Doll.

Among the ancient objects exhibited in the British museum is a doll more than 3,000 years old. When some archaeologists were exploring an ancient Egyptian royal tomb they came upon a sarcophagus containing the mummy of a little princess seven years old. She was dressed and interred in a manner befitting her rank, and in her arms was found a little wooden doll.

The inscription gave the name, rank and age of the little girl and the date of her death, but it said nothing about the quaint little wooden Egyptian doll. This, however, told its own story. It was so tightly clasped in the arms of the mummy that it was evident that the child had died with her beloved doll in her arms.

Remarkable.

"One of the astronomers claims that he has charted 60,000 new worlds." "By George, it's remarkable!"

"Not so very when you consider the fact that he has the use of the largest telescope in the world."

"I wasn't thinking of that. What I consider strange is that with so many other worlds in existence the lady who is acting as stepmother for my children had to light on this one."—Chicago Herald.

Weeding Out Process.

"How are you getting along with your new efficiency expert?"

"Remarkably well," answered the head of a large business firm. "In fact, we are still quite friendly, although he has discharged several members of my family."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Quarrelsome.

Polly—I never knew such a quarrelsome girl as Molly. Dolly—That's right. Half the time she isn't on speaking terms with her own conscience.—Philadelphia Ledger.

At It Night and Day.

"My daughter is a wonder at the piano," said the proud father.

"That's so, for wonders never cease," said the man who occupied the adjoining flat.—Boston Transcript.

A SHABBY NOBLEMAN

By ALAN HINSDALE

A gentleman dressed very plainly—indeed, shabbily—stepped into a jeweler's store in New York and asked with a British accent to see some pearl necklaces.

The clerk went to a safe, took out several trays and placed them on the counter.

"These necklaces are very expensive," he said. "Of course so large a number of real pearls cost money. But this one," handing out a single string of very small jewels, "is cheaper. The price is \$2,500."

The man did not seem shocked at the enormous price named by the clerk, but after a close inspection of the articles, holding them within a few inches of his eyes, on which he wore glasses (evidently to correct near-sight), he handed them back to the clerk, saying: "I can do better in London. Let me see some earrings."

The clerk put away the trays and brought forth others containing earrings. The customer, as in the case before, examined the more expensive articles and asked the price of a pair, each having a single pendant of a diamond as large as a good sized pea. The price was \$4,500.

"You are nearer a reasonable price on these," said the customer. "They are very pretty."

The clerk had shown the man jewels far beyond the price he supposed from his appearance he could pay. Indeed, he fancied the party simply desired to feast his eyes upon them. The diamond earrings were apparently nearer his caliber. Perhaps a sale could be effected. After holding them near and far and catching the light on the diamonds he asked the clerk if he could send them to his hotel. He would like his wife to see them. The clerk agreed. The gentleman gave his name, George Throckmorton, and his hotel, at the same time taking out a cambric handkerchief and wiping his glasses. With the handkerchief came a letter which he dropped on the floor.

The clerk's back was turned at the time, for he was putting away the jewel trays, and when he again faced the counter a fashionably dressed man was there holding out the letter the other had dropped.

"The man who just left you dropped this," he said.

The clerk took the letter and naturally looked at the address. It was the Earl of Boyningstone, hotel, New York, U. S. A., and bore a London postmark.

"That's singular," said the clerk to the man who picked up the letter.

"What's singular?"

"Why, that the letter should be a nobleman's! His clothes are worn shabby."

"Don't you know," replied the other, examining the address, "that those English lords wear seedy clothes? It's an affection. But you should see their lackers, all velvet and gold, with powdered wigs and silk stockings. Sometimes their shoe buckles are set with real jewels."

"You don't mean it!" said the clerk.

"I've heard it said that the members of the house of lords are the worst dressed men to be found in any legislative assembly. I happen to know that the Earl of Boyningstone is one of the richest men in England."

The clerk put the letter in his pocket, and when he sent the earrings and the letter to the earl's hotel sent also a message that there was 15 per cent discount on the necklaces, which he had not mentioned. The Countess of Boyningstone admired the earrings, and the earl asked the man who brought them if a draft on London for the price would be accepted in payment. The bearer telephoned the firm, and since the clerk had reported that George Throckmorton was also Earl of Boyningstone the partners consulted as to whether they should do so unusual a thing as he requested. The clerk was called in and told that the customer had refrained from buying the pearl necklaces not because they were expensive, but because he said he could do better in London. "If there was anything wrong with him," added the clerk, "it would seem that he would have chosen the jewels involving the greater amount."

The junior member of the firm said that if he could have a look at the purchaser he could rate him correctly; he would know a gentleman by instinct. It was agreed among the partners that this man should go to the hotel and give the answer.

The junior member of the jewelry firm, in order to excuse the visit, said that he had come to say that if Mr.

Throckmorton fancied any of their necklaces it could be had for less money than the clerk had named. But the earl said that his wife would not need jewels in America, and he would not purchase anything more than the earrings at present. This statement removed all doubt as to the genuineness of the transaction, the earl's draft on his London bankers was accepted, and the earrings passed into his possession.

A couple of weeks later the draft came back marked "No funds." Then it appeared to the jewelry firm that they had been neatly tricked. The earl was a confidence man, and the person who had picked up the letter was his confederate. It is a well known fact that many lords affect shabby clothes. The swindlers took advantage of the fact to inspire confidence and by it made a successful haul.

A FAMILY ORCHESTRA.

Has Your Home One, and, if It Has, Does This Just Fit It?

When two people conduct an orchestra there is plot material. If the two are knit by marriage ties the plot thickens. Endicott and I conduct a family orchestra he at the piano, I playing second violin. I know more about music than does Endicott; he is more musical than I. I keep the time; he has the temperament. Temperament is more noble than time, but time, I shall always insist, has its place, perhaps nowhere more appropriately than in an orchestra. He at the piano can dominate the situation more neatly than I. In my position among the strings, however, I can more readily organize a strike.

The rest of the pieces are presided over by our children, young people of inflexible spirit and chromatic moods. Sometimes we doubt whether we have our troupe under the rigid control which as parents we might expect to command. The conductivity of an orchestra, says our son Geoffrey, varies with the distance of the blood relationship between artists and conductor. When the children were little we held the pleasant theory that a family orchestra would draw us all close together, standing always as a symbol of our perfect harmony. That would be all right if the harmony would only go to suit us all equally at the same time. As it is our little band, in which observers find so touching a picture of heartiness unity, suggests sometimes all the elements of guerrilla warfare.—Atlantic Monthly.

A Statue That Never Was Built.

Mount Athos, in Turkey, was the spot contemplated by a sculptor for the most imposing monument that man had ever had. The sculptor Dinocrates offered to cut the huge mountain mass into the form of a statue, of Alexander which should hold a city in the left hand and in the right a basin to receive all the waters that flowed from the mountain.

Alexander was much taken by the plan, but rejected it for the practical reason that there was not food enough in the district to feed the inhabitants of the proposed town. So the canal cut by Xerxes to enable the ships to escape sailing round the mountain remained the greatest enterprise ever achieved there.

Goose Fat.

Goose fat makes excellent pastry that is absolutely free from any flavor of the bird or of the onion stuffing. The pastry turns out light and "short" when this sort of fat is used. A Belgian recipe is as follows: Throw all the fat left after drawing the goose into cold water with a little salt as soon as the goose is drawn. When the bird is half done ladle off some of the dripping before it browns or becomes strong and as the roasting proceeds leave only enough dripping in the pan to baste with. Next day put the dripping, with the fresh fat, in a stewpan, with slices of apple, and onion if approved. Add salt and pepper. When done clear it and strain it into a jar. Cover it and keep it in a cool place.

Spoiled His Speech.

"When I rose to speak it was so still in the hall you could have heard a pin drop."

"Yes?"

"Well, I stood there for a moment looking out over the audience and framing my first sentence, and I am sure that I should have been able to get along all right, but just before I had got ready to utter my first word some fool in the back end of the hall yelled, 'Louder!'"

Reckless Disregard.

"The law of supply and demand," said the economist, "is as inexorable as the law of gravitation."

"You can't always enforce either of them. The law of gravitation doesn't prevent people from getting up in the air these days."—Washington Star.

keep up the bars!

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH!

A SPRING AND MATTRESS FREE

After invoicing, we find we have several more BRASS BEDS than we actually need, and to dispose of them we will give you a \$5.00 National Spring and a \$6.00 Combination Cotton Mattress ABSOLUTELY FREE with the purchase of any BRASS BED in our store at the regular price—FOR CASH. If this looks tempting to you, ACT AT ONCE.

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